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NUMBER 24

THE RIGHT RING.

Crisp Makes a Great Speech at Atlanta.

The Speaker Says the United States Government

Can and Ought to Establish at Once the Free Coinage.

Atlanta, Nov. 13.—Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp spoke before a joint session of the senate and house of the Georgia legislature to-night. He had been invited to address the legislature on the political issues of the day, but confined himself almost exclusively to the silver question, coming out emphatically for the free coinage of both gold and silver at the present rate, and arguing that the United States with her 70,000,000 of people were sufficiently powerful to establish bimetalism the world over.

His speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Crisp began by stating that of course it was understood he spoke as a Democrat. The Democratic party was born with the government. It stands for certain principles, local self government, economy in public affairs, equal rights to all and special privileges to none, for a low tariff, "and in my judgment," he said, "it has always stood for bimetalism and upon that subject I intend to speak. Anything short of the equality of the two metals at the mint is not bimetalism."

Mr. Crisp then went into the history of the coinage laws. In 1873, he said, when silver was demonetized, the bullion value of the silver dollar was 3 cents more than the bullion value of a gold dollar. The law of 1873 was passed without the full knowledge of the people or their representatives. He quoted from Thurman, Allison, Garfield, Blaine, Locke and others to show that it was not known at the time that the bill demonetized silver.

He followed this with an announcement that from that day to this the majority of the Democratic party had been working to rehabilitate silver. The single gold standard was a Republican measure. He analyzed every vote on the silver question taken in congress since 1873 to show that a great majority of Democrats had voted every time for the free coinage of silver, except in 1893 when the proposition to repeal the Sherman law was up, and at that time it was because they expected to have an opportunity to vote subsequently for a sub measure. And even then there was but two Democratic majority.

The single gold standard had never met with the approval of the majority of Democrats of this country. He said there was no advantage in having silver as a money, unless it stood upon its feet. He stated that he did not intend to say that a man who favored the single gold was not a Democrat, but he did mean to say that the vast majority of the Democratic party had always been in favor of the bimetallic standard.

Mr. Crisp exhibited a small piece of silver bullion which he expected could not be used as money in any way. It could not be used with which to purchase commodities, but if there was a law allowing it to be taken to a mint and coined then everybody would want it. He agreed that the value of a silver dollar should be a dollar. The way to establish the commercial value of silver was to restore it by legislation to a money status—to rehabilitate it: Coin it at the ratio of 16 to 1. That would re-establish its commercial value. (Great Applause.)

He illustrated by showing that when the senate passed a free coinage bill seven years ago, the bullion value of silver rose 23 cents an ounce in 10 days in the London market.

"You need not be apprehensive of any flood of silver," he announced. There was no country in the world that would ship its silver here to exchange it for gold. We had gained gold under the oppressions of the Bland-Allison law, and under the Sherman law. He believed that the United States was sufficiently powerful to establish a ratio between gold and silver. Gold, he held, was too

valuable. He claimed gold had appreciated and argued his claim by comparing its purchasing power in commodities now and before the demonetization of silver.

"Our people should be the pioneers in restoring a money metal which has been used for all time, but recently stricken down."

"The stamp upon a silver dollar does not make it more valuable in another country, but the right of silver to be so stamped increases its bullion value."

In speaking of the value of cotton he said that though the cotton crop appreciated 50 per cent in the decade before the war the price increased 40 per cent. Though the crop increased up to 1873, the price also increased, but after 1873 the price of cotton depreciated because of the depreciating value of gold. He then read from the November report of the treasury to show that there was \$75,000,000 less money in circulation now than one year ago.

All things being equal, the price of commodities is regulated by the amount of money in the world. He argued against paper money because legislative bodies might be tempted at times to flate the currency.

In speaking of the final result of the fight for free silver he said that he remembered when 40 Democrats had stood up in congress and voted against tariff reform. By their aid the Republicans had stricken out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill. But the Democratic party had been persistent in the fight, and had finally won. They have not gotten all they wanted, but the tariff laws now were infinitely superior to the laws of a few years ago.

Under the present financial system wages and labor have gone down. The Republican experiment of a single gold standard had not worked to the benefit of the people of this section.

Let us return to the bimetalism of the Democratic fathers. Look around you and you will find in our poverty a monument of the single gold standard.

In speaking of the next Democratic national convention, he said Georgia should define herself on this financial question. One of the questions to be decided was the retirement of the \$500,000,000 of paper money. If the single gold standard is to be perpetuated, that money must be retired.

In the Democratic convention he believed that the views of those people who elected a president should dictate the policy. He vigorously opposed the bond policy of the administration. He believed the treasury should have paid out the silver when the gold run was made upon it. That would have stopped the raid.

England dictated the gold policy. The United States had the power to change it now—to establish bimetalism throughout the world. "If the United States would go forward in financial legislation as it had gone forward in its fight for liberty 100 years ago, it would render to mankind at a large a greater blessing than was rendered when she taught them that a people could govern themselves."

BY ING OF STARVATION.
Armenians Confronted With a Foe Worse Than the Turk.

London, Nov. 18.—The following telegram from Constantinople was received this morning by the Anglo-Armenian Association:

"The Armenians are being massacred everywhere in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 are dying of starvation and exposure. The Russian work of relief is closed."

"For God's sake, urge the Government to stop the most awful events of modern times. The Porte is powerful, as all telegraphs are under the control of the palace officials, who have incited the massacre throughout Anatolia."

A dispatch received here from Rome to-day says that advices which have reached there from Constantinople announced that the agitation against the Christians of Northern Syria is extending and that massacres have occurred near Aleppo.

It is understood in well-informed circles here to-day that the assembling of the British and foreign fleets in Salomon Bay is having a good effect upon the Turkish Government and that the Sultan has finally determined to make earnest efforts to put a stop to the bloodshed in Asia Minor.

LONESOME.

Democrats in the New House of Representatives Few and Far Between.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Democrats will be in a sorry plight in the next House, which will meet to-morrow two weeks. They have only 195 members out of 356, and eighty-three of these are from the south. Nearly all the old Democratic members were swept away by the tidal wave of 1894, and in the next House there will not be more than a dozen Democrats with capacity and experience to represent Democratic principles and to answer attacks from the republican side. So far as the Administration of Cleveland and the House is concerned, it is as helpless of support as a small, frail craft at sea without a rudder or compass. Of the 105 Democratic members there are not thirty who are in harmony with the Administration on the currency question. There are only two prominent members on the Democratic side that the Courier-Journal correspondent can not recall to mind who are in such full accord with Cleveland and Carlisle that they can fully reflect their views on important questions that will arise, and these two are Mr. Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, and Mr. John K. Cowen, of Maryland. While both are able men, they are not strong men on the floor, as they lack force and eloquence to make their presentation of a question clear and effective.

There are a few other old members who will go with the Administration, but not to the "whole hog" extent of Patterson and Cowen. Foremost among these are Messrs. McCreary, Hendrick and Berry, of Kentucky. If Mr. Owens is seated he will have a great opportunity to develop, come to the front and distinguish himself. In Tennessee Mr. Joe E. Washington will also support the Administration, as will most of the Louisiana delegation. The six Democrats from New York, led by Mr. Amos J. Cummings and young George B. McClellan, will also be found on the Administration side. Mr. St. George Tucker, of Virginia, and Paul J. Sorg, of Ohio, Cobb and Tarnsey, of Nevada are also expected to render substantial aid to the Administration forces. These are about all who can be depended upon to stand loyally by the Executive Department.

The free silver Democratic side of the House will have able and alert representation. Mr. Crisp will be the recognized leader of that policy and the minority leader on all questions but those pertaining to the currency. He will have around him on the money question old members like Sayers, Culberson, Bailey, Craie, Abbot, McMillin, Cox, Richardson, Dockery, Catching, Allen, Money, Hall, De Armond, Livingston, Black, Turner, Lester, Cooper and McKee. Out of the 105 Democrats who were saved from the wreck of '94, ninety were members of the last Congress. Of these ninety two-thirds are for free silver, and against the Administration.

With hardly an exception the old Republican members and leaders of the House have been returned and, led by Reed, they will ride rough shod over the dismounted and warring fragment left of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives.

WILL CONTEST.
Dempsey Has a Majority, But Porter Will Contest.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16.—With McLean county in the vote of the First Railroad Commissioner's district complete is as follows:

Dempsey 48,316
Porter 48,249

Dempsey's majority 67
Clinton, Ky., Nov. 16.—In First Railroad district in the race of Porter, (rep.), and Dempsey, (dem.), in Muhlenburg county it is claimed by Porter's friends that the statement of County Court Clerk shows that in one precinct which gives Porter 208 and Dempsey 77 by error of election officers was not in returns, and in another precinct 93 Porter votes were returned "H. S. Erwin," which gives Porter 124 votes in Muhlenburg county, which they claim he is entitled to, not in the returns.

These errors corrected will give Porter a majority in the district of about 159 votes.

Porter has employed attorneys and the returning board was notified of the situation. The board held that it was compelled to issue the certificate to Dempsey, as the returns sent in gave him a majority. The contest will be taken to the courts.

THE COMPLETE COUNT.

All The Counties Have Reported And Here Are The Figures.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16.—The official vote was finally computed to-day and the race for Governor was as follows:
Hardin, 163,524; Bradley, 172,436; Pettit, 16,911; Demaree, 4,186; Bradley's plurality, 8,912.
Lieutenant Governor—Tyler, 156,045; Worthington, 164,990; Blair, 15,957; Hughes, 3,572.

CARROLL RESIGNS.

An Opportunity To Untie the Gordian Knot.

Hon. A. J. Carroll who was elected to the legislature from a Louisville district, has resigned, and the Governor has ordered a special election for Dec. 7, to elect his successor. Carroll is a Democrat; just before the recent election his successor withdrew and left home, and it has been charged that Carroll had something to do with that withdrawal. This charge caused him to resign, and run again. If the Republicans can carry the district this time, it will give them one majority "on joint ballot," and the United States Senator.

AWFUL PLUNGE.

Street Car and Passengers Drop Over a Hundred Feet Into a River.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16.—A frightful accident occurred this evening, resulting in the death of thirteen people. A bridge 120 feet above the river spans the valley in which runs the Cuyahoga river. This bridge connects one street with another, and the electric street car line crosses the bridge. There is also a draw in the bridge, to permit boats to pass up and down the river. This evening the draw was up to let a boat pass, and the gates were up and danger signals out, but an electric street car, containing fifteen passengers, rushed through the gates and with terrific speed was hurled down the 120 feet.

Those who witnessed the accident say that they heard one agonizing chorus of screams and in an instant all was as quiet as death. The car struck upon a projection of piles in the abutment beneath the draw, then turning and breaking into pieces, it leaped into the dark river below, breaking the tow line between the tug and schooner that was passing beneath the draw. A moment after the car struck the river a few suppressed groans were heard by the men who happened to be on the docks below and then all was over. Men from the bridge above and from the docks yelled to the men on the tug to pick up the people, but 13 lives were sacrificed, only two passengers, one man and one woman, being taken out alive.

Carelessness on the part of the conductor and motorman of the car caused the accident.

Boring For Oil.

Rumor says that without a doubt oil will be found on E. L. Moor's farm. There is no man whose efforts we would rather see crowned with success than Mr. Moor's for he has met with many difficulties, and gone to a great expense in his efforts to obtain oil, and we earnestly hope that he will be rewarded by an abundant flow of oil. The well is now 240 feet deep. —Grand Rivers Letter in Smithland Banner.

When They Go In.

Some ill advised writer on the subject continues to mix up the minds of the people as to the time when the changes of State officials take place. The new Governor and Railroad Commissioners go in office December 10. The Secretary of the State, the Auditor, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Register, Superintendent of public instruction and Commissioner of Agriculture all go into office on the first Monday in January, or January 7, and all present officers hold on till that time.—Frankfort Capital.

When you have a "touch of liver" don't take one of the ordinary liver pills, of which there are a dozen kinds in every drug store, but ask your druggist, especially for Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills (and Pellets). He will give you two medicines, one of which cleans out the system and removes all the secret bile, while the other purifies the blood, restores strength, builds up the appetite and makes you feel like a new person. Only 25 cents for both.—Sample sent free.

CHAT'S PERIL.

A Story of Panther Hollow.

Written for the Press by Robert C. Haynes, Author of "Fent's Christmas," Etc.

[CHAPTER XXI CONTINUED.]

"Now Bob was 'smitten,' as they say. 'Twas told me too by Corry—she got it from Birdie, I think—That they were soon to marry."

"But boys, Bob met with a mishap—where which that world is rife—Where view all romance out of him. I think, perhaps for life."

One day—a pleasant afternoon—Bob took along with him—To see this girl, a neighbor boy—I think his name was Jim."

"While on the road a cyclone came, With wind and rain, and fog. And Bob and Jim sought refuge in A large old hollow log."

"Gee-whilkens! boys, how it blew! 'Twas like a demon's reign! Great oaks were hurled up from their beds, Like straw, in twain!"

"Bob stuck his head out of the log; Jim held him by the shoe—It soon came off, and out Bob went, In rapid motion, too!"

The storm raged wildly—Bob went up. As though he'd been a feather! Great trees, and stumps, and logs, and Bob Went whirling up together!"

And then the storm was passed and gone. Bob could nowhere be found, Although no stone was left unturned, In all the country round."

"Annie came one day to my house—The tears rolled down her face—And begged that I would shadow Bob, Would take charge of the case."

"I told her I would do my best; There was not any else—Except to get possession of—Which I would try—his shoe."

"But Jim had given that to her; 'Twas Robert's Sunday shoe—She used it for a writing desk—And prized it highly too!"

But Sam was interrupted here:—"What's that?" said Johnny Dee. "That Fate's cur dog has in his mouth! Looks like a shoe to me!"

The dog came up, wagging his tail—Just like all dogs will do—And proudly carried in his mouth A patent leather shoe."

"That's what it is, and no mistake!" Cried Fent; "get down Fate—do! I can't—I'm leading Driv'er's mule—I believe 'tis poor Chat's shoe!"

CHAPTER XXII.

Fate, bounding quickly from his mule, Said, picking up the shoe, 'Tis Chat's shoe, boys, a number ten, And patent leather too."

"What marks are these upon the shoe?" Continued he. "Look here! Boys, these are prints of wolf teeth sure—We're done with Chat, I fear."

"That's just the kind of shoe he wore I helped to put them on," Said Fent, "he wore a number ten—The same as you do, John."

"The outlook's rather gloomy, boys," Said Johnny Dee. "Poor Chat! I fear he's met an awful death—A sad, sad thought is that!"

"A splendid fellow too, was Chat; A better boy ne'er walked on legs—One simply can't be found."

"'Twere better he'd ne'er seen a girl," Sighed Fate. "Alas! poor Chat! Far better than a bachelor, Near meet a fate like that!"

"Confound the girl!" continued Fate; "They cause us our woes to double; They get our hearts, then turn us off—They cause all kinds of trouble."

"Some truth in that, Fate," Fent replied; "Tis that way as a rule; But Chat had been alive and safe, If he'd had Driv'er's mule."

"And Chat was such a jolly boy; We'll miss him so," sighed Dave; Poor fellow! I'll never meet again, On this side of the grave."

"Come, don't be so despondent, boys; You see," Sam Walker said, "No signs of blood upon this shoe; I don't think Chat is dead."

"It might have been," continued Sam, "As Chat was riding through A wolf leaped up and caught his foot, And thus pulled his shoe."

They then moved on—Sam went in front. Each mounted on his beast; They saw too, signs of coming day—Red streaks far in the east."

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W. A. McQUOWN, TRAVELING PASS AGENT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas P. Burgess, dec'd, must present them to one of the undersigned, proved as required by law, by Dec. 15, 1895, or same will be barred after that date. H. A. HAYNES, Adminr. of T. P. Burgess. A. C. MOORE, Attorney for Burgess heirs.

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